

# PEACE NEWS

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2d.

## FINAL APPEAL

This is the last appeal we shall be able to make to you before the Dick Sheppard Memorial Meeting on Oct. 31.

On that day we shall gather, glad that so many of us have responded to the appeal, still fresh and inspiring, made by the memory of Dick Sheppard.

We look again through the generous gifts we have received—too many to enumerate—and write this with thankfulness. Even the 150 groups which have not yet responded at all will, we hope, catch the contagion of joyousness and comradeship which will bring us together on the 31st.

Contributions should be sent to 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.

JAMES H. HUDSON  
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## A World in Chains - of War A Greater Crime Than Shackling . . .

**T**HE dangerously stupid business of the shackling of prisoners reveals nothing so much as the depths of degradation to which the war has brought both sides. It should be a fresh warning of the barbarism to which the continuance of the war is leading the world.

For the real mischief does not begin and end with the first German threat to manacle prisoners as a reprisal for the alleged binding of captives at Dieppe and Sark (a threat which the Daily Mail, Oct. 12, suggests may never, in fact, have been carried out!)

The real "crime" lies in the way the whole thing has been treated—by both sides.

The lunacy of it, incidentally, shows the futility (not to mention the hypocrisy) of the Government's "punishment of war criminals" policy announced in the House of Lords on Oct. 7. Assuming (though I think we need not) that we are to take that policy seriously, how would its claim to justice apply to this case?

To establish the fact of the crime of shackling 1,376 prisoners, would it be regarded as sufficient if it were merely proved that it was done—without reference to causes, possible provocation, or other extenuating circumstances? If not, no

### PACIFIST COMMENTARY EDITED BY "OBSERVER"

doubt the evidence would include what has already been published in the British press to the effect that the British raiders did not, as a matter of fact, manacle a single captive. But will that be regarded as conclusive evidence that the Germans acted without provocation? It has been so regarded by Government (who thereby justified the shackling of an equal number of German prisoners) and people who were thereby incited to deeper hatred.

### The Real "Crime"

**I**F there is to be any pretence at all of hearing the case for the defence when the British Government comes to try the "war criminals," it must surely include the British Government's own statement, issued on Oct. 10, which admits:

In the Dieppe raid an order was issued, without authority, to the effect that "Wherever possible hands of prisoners of war will be bound, so that they cannot destroy their papers" . . . (In the Sark raid) the hands of the Germans were tied . . .

Would that fact not carry any weight in a truly impartial court? Would the further statement that the order was countermanded entirely nullify the plea that there was initial provocation for acts which admittedly outran the bounds of reason—as all acts tend to do in war, when judgment is "fled to brutish beasts"?

"Men have lost their reason"—that is the real "crime." At any rate, it explains our humiliating part in the affair. But it is being suggested, with ominous recollections of Czechoslovakia, that it was not sheer madness so much as the preparation of a new phase of the war that accounts for the German part.

If that is so, it but emphasizes the imperative need to stop what this journal makes no excuse for continually calling the descent into the abyss: for such it is. Reason seems belatedly to be triumphing this time: it may be completely swamped next time.

### The Basic Question

**T**HAT Stalin's famous statement on Allied aid went deeper than the mere technicalities involved in deciding when to open a second front becomes clearer.

M. Stalin's statement to a representative of the Associated Press in Moscow on the subject of a second front must be accepted, or seems here to be accepted, as having been addressed primarily to the American people (Times, Oct. 6.)

Why? Because at the back of it is the whole question of "a concept of grand strategy as that exists for the men who are charged with the direction of America's share in the war effort of the United Nations."

It is, in fact, the administration of the Lend-Lease Act which holds the key to the nature of American grand strategy," goes on The Times.

The principle of lend-lease was adopted, though not without difficulty, and it is possible that the hope in the minds of many that its adoption might preserve American neutrality won the approval even of some isolationists. Even in the beginning it was not easy to work . . . Now certain things have changed. The United States is in the war and is raising a huge army and navy which compete more strongly than ever with the needs of those who have become allies, and compete the more effectively since those who command the two services are, in preponderant measure, judges of the allocation of military material.

### Post-War Influence

**D**ISMISSING the possibility that "these professionals" have a "total" belief that America's separate needs should come before the claims of the Allies, because that "is, or should be, unthinkable," The Times correspondent adds:

But still it is possible that American soldiers and sailors, or many of them, are willing to practise their own form of isolationism.

These considerations affect the conduct of the war, and might powerfully affect the nature of the peace to come. They certainly have an intimate relation to the development of the second front for which M. Stalin made his appeal.

As Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, put it at a meeting in New York on Oct. 10, if the United Nations cannot compose their differences now with all that they hold dear at stake, "what chances are there later on when exhaustion, mutual recriminations, and cynicism at the end of the war paralyse common action?"

Thus the concept of world domination by America, Britain, Russia and China, which captures the imagination of so many "progressives," is far from realistic—let alone any idea that the fortuitous partnership of those four Powers in war will naturally blossom into a leadership for world co-operation in peace.

In the past failures in co-operation between allies have been less often due to divergences of strategic opinion between commanders than to the fact or the suspicion that the respective Governments cherished incompatible aims of policy. So long as there is room for any such suspicion between the members of the present alliance, no plan drawn up for the direction of their joint strategy is likely to be fully comprehensive; for it will lack the indispensable basis of complete confidence (Times Oct. 7.)

(Continued on page 2)

## "The Sane Way Out"

**T**WO paragraphs from an article by the editor in the Catholic Herald, Oct. 9, are worth reproducing here if only because they are all that has come to our notice by way of any sort of sequel to the peace moves noted by "Observer" on this page last week.

It is safe to guess that if he (Mr. Myron Taylor) approached the Holy See in order to press American views he has always come away from it strongly moved by the views of the Pope. And when he meets other statesmen, as he is doing now, he carries with him the effects of that contact . . .

We have pleaded in these columns for a Papal peace as the only concrete form of Christian peace. We have not the slightest doubt that personal contact with the Holy See leaves all those privileged to enjoy this contact with a realization, that the ultimate sane way out can only be thus.

### End "Land Hunger" to Build

## A World Safe for Peace

**W**E have all heard of a new world called in more than a century ago "to redress the balance of the old."

In his book of 1939, "Foundations of British Patriotism," Dr. Wingfield-Stratford described it as "a daring and far-sighted scheme" of "aiding and abetting the United States to preserve American soil inviolate from the imperialism of Europe."

This account of Canning's use of the command of the sea is a form of statement popular with ourselves. But if we lived in central Europe and life was hard, and we dreamed of little farms overseas on which we could live, like Britons in Canada, without fear of being either interned or called upon to fight against the land of our birth, and if in our poverty we knew of land overseas sufficient for millions of fertile farms yet empty—then we might want to describe that action of 1823 in quite a different way. We might speak of a short-sighted effort to prevent any human balancing of the old.

### The Spacious Earth

The consciously land-hungry man in central Europe today is German or Italian. Fifty years hence he may be a Pole, Czech, Serb or citizen of some yet unborn Danubian federation.

For, apart from Italy's deserts, the inner European nations are all collectively landless outside their home borders. This would matter less if they knew nothing of the outer peoples—Britain and the Dominions politically controlling a quarter of the solid earth, the Soviet Union stretching over the vast and almost isolated Eurasian plain, and the inviolate Americas.

Reducing the quarter by omitting India altogether, there is left under these three heads some 56 per cent. of the world's land surface claimed by only 30 per cent. of the world's people.

### Thoughts of the Land-Hungry

But this averaging does not bring out those facts which have caused men in central Europe to think furiously. Our land-hungry men may see it this way. Excluding the barren Arctic, he may say that if the Americas were peopled not as densely as Germany and Italy but only in the much lighter measure of Poland, instead of 280 million inhabitants of the new world there would be 2,800 millions. He might add that Africa on the same basis could house, outside her deserts, not 160 millions but 1,600 millions.

And while he asks why his Ruritania also should not have daughter nations in such parts, a Jap may be looking at Borneo and remarking that if the great island were inhabited like Japan, instead of less than a million people in it, there would be over 30 millions.

Fortunately, perhaps, Europe is

but half awake to the world's spaciousness. There are continental areas into which a dozen small countries, such as Germany and Italy really are, could be dropped without overlapping. Million-mile lands show only 1 or 2 per cent. cultivated. It is only politically that the world is appropriated.

Now except during wars, most people are not politically minded. But they have to think of poverty; and it is then that our peasant or worker in central Europe feels in his bones that which an English economist has given ground for showing, namely, that the average real income per head of the peoples at work in Britain, the Dominions, and the USA is from two to five times greater than in half the countries in Europe. It is then that he is willingly conscripted for a new world order.

### Fighting for Possession

The man from central Europe is deluded. Upon that we all agree. What his leaders design is not a new order. They would only reverse the old in their people's favour.

But what is to be said of the war against aggression? Is it waged for a real new order—a real, equitable sharing of the earth through every federal and collective means? After all the programmes, we cannot say so. We are going to do good with our possessions! But it is to be our world!

Basic, sovereign possession is to stand. And it is to be justified by the old argument of the rich: Look at the good we do!

Meanwhile the fight for the old order, and the threats of repression and punishment for the rebels in arms against it, so extend the war as to make its losses exceed the values at stake. What moral losses are we not now incurring in starved Europe, and in India, Persia, Egypt, Iceland? And what financial future is opening for our people? Instead of doing even their possessors good, the great estates sink under their debts.

### Hunger for Peace

This is the war on which the pacifist looks out. But we pacifists are in numbers pitifully few. If the outlook must remain ours only, our hopes must be small. But, with its joyless deprivations, its invasions of homes, its separations of families, its long monotony, total war can only produce an equal reaction against itself. There is a coming hunger for a world safe for peace.

But the peace of an unequal world, a world of even majorities dominant and even minorities suppressed, will mock itself. Only under a tolerably practical equality, human, political, economic, can there be safety. In the hour when it is thirsted for, it should be the pacifist's work to show how the world can be safe for peace.

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## India's Destiny

ONE might as well talk (said Mr. Attlee in the India debate on Oct. 8) of handing over Europe to the people of Europe as India to the people of India. Perhaps the most pertinent reply is that that is precisely what we propose to do to Europe, when the Nazis have been compelled, by violent means, to withdraw. Some forbode, as the immediate consequence of Nazi withdrawal, a condition of anarchy in Europe, just as Mr. Gandhi himself believes there is a possibility of anarchy in India if the British Raj removes itself. But the British Government, no doubt rightly, holds that for Europe the risk of anarchy is worth taking. The one thing necessary is that the German power shall be overthrown—and damn the consequences.

Mr. Gandhi is much more moderate. In spite of all the propaganda which seeks to make him responsible for the outbreaks of violence, there is no evidence at all for the allegation that he intended anything more than to call an all-India "strike" in the event of the British refusing to withdraw. Were the peoples other than Indians, and the ruling power other than our own, we should regard the demands and the threats of Congress with sympathy. But so blinkered are we by national prejudice that we cannot admit to our minds the thought that to the educated Indian there is precious little difference between British rule in India and German rule in Europe.

We believe there is a difference. The British Raj in India is something like Stalky's headmaster—"a beast, but a just beast." But the difference is not significant to the Indian mind. A very notable Indian indeed, one of the most respected members of the Viceroy's council twenty years ago, once told a friend of ours that he had never known a single Indian, however eminent, who had not at least once in his life suffered insult amounting to outrage from a Briton. It is that attitude, at best of condescension, at worst of rank contempt, on the part of the British toward the Indians which is the most deeply resented element in British rule, and the element which is most strikingly similar to the racial doctrine of Nazism.

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The whole situation, in this matter, has catastrophically changed. The grandiose military successes of the Japanese, their manifest equality in intelligence, skill, and valour to the very finest soldiers that Britain or America can put into the field, means that the prestige of the white man in the East has been dealt a fatal blow. It may be necessary, in our short-term war strategy, to defend India against Japanese invasion; and we may be successful in so doing: still, we shall have to withdraw from India. Post-war India will not be held down by a handful of British and Indian soldiers. It will need a nation in arms to uphold the British Raj. It will not be the Indian nation.

Instead of looking to the end, and accepting the inevitable with grace and dignity, the British Government allows itself to stoop to "smeared" the greatest leader India has ever had.

I think it is a most regrettable thing (said Mr. Attlee) that at the end of his life he should have taken action which resulted in the death of many Indian people.

No doubt the Labour Deputy Premier would have administered the same rebuke to any revolutionary leader; yet he might have had the generosity to acknowledge that in Gandhi the British Raj has an opponent more honourable, more restrained, more utterly opposed to violence, than it deserves.

# LABOUR and the COMMUNISTS

THE renewed quarrel between the Labour Party and the Communist Party is of profound interest to anti-war people, for this reason: when two groups suffering from war fever fall out sane people get a chance.

The Labour Party may be right in stating that the British Communist Party "still is the most unreliable and fickle political institution in our land." But that does not carry us very far. What should concern us is the part this "fickle, unreliable" movement has played in creating a war psychology, not only in Britain, but in Europe.

Where the Labour Party seems to go wrong is in assuming that the Communist Party in Britain always was fickle because it was made that way. Actually every new line and every twist and turn of the Communist Party since 1933 has been because Russia, herself, has been twisting and turning. Yet whilst the Labour Party cannot associate with those who obey the orders, it still can collaborate in fighting for freedom with the authors of the orders.

Let us see briefly how the war psychology has been created. Hitler came to power in January, 1933. Germany, as we know, was still unarmed. We know this because at that time Britain was at Geneva with a plan to give Germany equality in arms with France. Stalin may have had reason to fear Hitler. That I do not know. What I do know is that Stalin never said openly in 1933 that he suspected a military attack by Hitler.

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WHAT happened was this. On March 11, 1933, the Daily Worker published a letter which had been sent to all Labour and socialist organisations calling for united action against the capitalist offensive and capitalism. As an immediate measure it was proposed to "organize demonstrations in support of the German and Austrian workers' struggle against Fascism." Now we ask: Who was injuring the socialists of Austria and Germany? Hitler, we presumed, was the person referred to so far as Germany was concerned.

But who was injuring the socialists of Austria? Of that there can be no doubt. Dr. Dollfuss turned his guns on the Karl Marx buildings in Vienna. He was helped to do so by a loan from Britain and France. But before Dr. Dollfuss opened fire he had visited Rome, and there signed an agreement with Italy and Hungary to preserve the integrity of Austria, the purpose for which the loan was given.

It is too well known to require any argument that Italy was the chief supporter of Dr. Dollfuss. And now note this. The Communist Party letter calling for a united front against fascism was published on March 11, 1933. On September 4, 1933, The Times had two strange items of news. On that day there was published:

The text of the Notes exchanged between the Austrian Government and the British Government on the subject of a temporary increase of 8,000 men in the effectiveness of the Austrian Federal Army for the maintenance of order and public security...

In reply to a question by Captain Cunningham Reid we learned that the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and Italy were in complete agreement on the need for Dr. Dollfuss to acquire a larger army.

Where was Russia in all this united front to crush the socialists of Austria? On September 4, the same date as the united front with democratic Britain, democratic France and fascist Italy was formed, The Times had this item of news:

The Italo-Soviet Pact of Friendship, Non-Aggression and Neutrality was signed in Rome, September 2, by Signor Mussolini and M. Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador.

Now, M. Stalin must have known that Italy was a fascist country and thus, in 1933, we are already seeing a false issue raised. In Britain and France and elsewhere the Communist Parties were forming united fronts against fascism, whilst Moscow, which issues the instructions, was signing a pact of friendship with fascist Italy.

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ONE of the charges of the Labour Party is that the Communist Party of Great Britain is more concerned with saving Russia than with anything else. The British Communist Party has at least been consistent in that.

But again that was not a policy decided by the British Communist Party but by the Soviet Government. We find in July, 1933, the Soviet

## JOHN SCANLON on Russia's role in pre-war Europe

Government making pacts for the definition of aggression with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. It will be seen that Russia was trying to get on friendly terms with fascist and non-fascist States alike. Later the Franco-Soviet agreement was signed.

All this time, however, the propaganda was against fascism. It would have been much better had the Soviet Government simply said: Germany is a menace and we are safeguarding ourselves against the menace.

The matter was next carried to Geneva. In January, 1935, M. Litvinoff was quite an important figure in the League of Nations. At that meeting of the League there was what was called the Rome Plan for disarmament, which, however, was

merely a pact of rearmament of all the countries then beginning to line up against Germany. Mr. Litvinoff, who in 1927 had declared for complete disarmament, now said in January, 1935, that disarmament was hopeless and what was wanted was a combination against a possible aggressor.

The next time the question of Russia's strange tactics was raised concerned Spanish intervention. The facts of that dispute do not concern us here. The question is solely Russia's part in creating a war psychology in Europe. Speaking at the TUC in September, of 1936, Mr. Ernest Bevin said:

The game Russia has carried on in other countries, using people as agents to obey the Russian Government, is a type of foreign policy which, if Russia finds herself in a crisis, may lead to disastrous results...

The questions really worth considering are: Was the Soviet Government justified in trying to create a war bloc against Germany? Alternatively, did Russia's action in any way influence Hitler in his line of policy?

If the Labour Party was right in 1938 in demanding a war bloc against Germany, then the Soviet Government was right in demanding one in 1933. There is the horrible possibility that both the Labour Party and the Communist Party were wrong.

## COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 1)

### "Military Isolationism"

MEANWHILE, "the fact cannot be gained" said that the idea of a "war of coalition" seems to have made little headway in military circles," wrote the Washington Post of Oct. 8. "It looks as if United States planning is edging out coalition planning," said The Times reporter of that article, who, on the following day, quoted defences of "military isolationism" including this from Fortune:

"It is isolation in the best and most sincere American tradition, for it involves a deep-rooted distrust of outsiders' abilities to get jobs done and an equally solid desire to do the big job alone. It does not always insist on United States non-involvement in world affairs; sometimes it seems to aspire to United States world hegemony" (Times, Oct. 10.)

That is a direct answer to one point in a News Chronicle (Oct. 12) article in which Robert Waitman tries to explain away reports of deep incompatibilities as merely irresponsible mischief making.

### Grounds of Suspicion

BUT others are defending it on the very grounds of suspicion to which The Times refers. In "An Open Letter to the People of England," in Life, there has appeared an article which declares that

"one thing we Americans are sure we are not fighting for is to hold the British Empire together"; that, "if your strategists are planning a war to hold the Empire together, they will, sooner or later, find themselves strategizing alone"; and that "if you want to keep us on your side, you must move part of the way over to our side." "Quit fighting a war to hold the Empire together and join with us and Russia and your other allies to fight a war to win by whatever strategy is best for all of us" (Times, Oct. 12).

The furor this created is not so much unjustified as futile, since what we say is of no more consequence than what Americans say: what matters is what we do—or don't do!

### India

MISS Dorothy Thompson's broadcast reply can hardly improve the opinion some of her compatriots have of their British allies so far as its reference to India goes. For it was, unfortunately, a legitimate lumping of the country as a whole ("as represented in a House of Commons") on the side of the Government's imperialist attitude—unless the country quickly reverses the Commons vote. (Although a witness of the debate tells me that the 19 who voted against the Government had to defy the party whips, who "stood shoulder to shoulder barring the way to the lobby in good democratic style.")

In this connexion I can report that the working committee of the Indian Freedom Campaign (the inauguration of which we reported last week) is making progress with its plans for a national campaign. Fenner Brockway has been elected chairman and Stuart Morris, general secretary of the PPU, has joined the committee.

### Hiding the Truth

YET it is hardly fair to blame the common people of this country, except in so far as it is fair to blame them for the fact that the country is not truly democratic. For on few subjects vitally affecting this country's welfare have its people been so grossly ill-informed over so long a period. And there is still no sign of any attempt by the press to present the issues in the light of adequate facts and fair comment. Dr. Mookerjee's warning (Times, Oct. 9) of the "alarming" and "disastrous" consequences goes unheeded.

Meanwhile, putting military necessity before all other considerations, though a more natural part of the British attitude, contributes scarcely less than does the dishonesty of the British press and politician to strengthening the already firm conviction in innumerable Indian minds (and in many American minds) that Britain simply does not intend—now or at any time—to relinquish a more or less effective hold on their country.

### Whose "Flop"?

"JAP New Order Flops in Burma," the Evening Standard informed us on Oct. 8, on the authority of its New Delhi correspondent. Things look different from the other side of Burma (unless it was a Blitz-flop), for only 6 days previously Beaverbrook's other daily, the Express, gave us this from Chungking:

"In Burma only the tribespeople occupying the southern and eastern border of the country, and traditionally anti-Burmese, still oppose the Japanese" (Express, Oct. 2.)

Anyhow, what is the propaganda the Standard would have us "mobilize" to seize this "splendid chance"? It suggests that students of Burman psychology and social problems are critical of recent utterances by Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith. And well they might be. It doesn't need much study of any human psychology to realize that his promises of "reconstruction" to start "the day we again establish ourselves there" (Mail, Oct. 5) and "a better and happier country" (M. Guardian, Oct. 2) will cut no ice with a people to whom we refused independence, when we were in a position to give it and had not the war-time excuse we advance in India.

### Tuberculosis and War

MANCHESTER City Council, at its meeting on Oct. 7, approved without dissent a resolution of protest to the Ministries of Health and National Service against the calling-up for service of persons known to be suffering from tuberculosis. The mover of the resolution, Mrs. Nellie Beer, after giving statistics in the possession of the Municipal tuberculosis service, said that

"owing to the war, the health department was not able to carry out a constructive policy for preventing the spread of the disease, while the two Ministries were in a position of creating an evil by accepting for service people actually known to be suffering from tuberculosis" (M. Guardian, Oct. 8).

A report of Wing-Commander Trail's lecture on tuberculosis among young people (Times, Sep. 26), gives details of the results of an examination by mass radiography of 30,130 men and 9,989 women in the RAF and WAAF. They had all been passed as fit by the National Service Boards; yet the examination revealed that of the men 2.2 per thousand had active, and 3.6 inactive disease, while of the women 3.8 per thousand had active and 5.6 inactive disease.

"There has been a real increase in deaths from tuberculosis since the beginning of the war, and a disquieting feature is the increased mortality of children from tuberculous meningitis... Factors affecting the level of tuberculosis in war-time include overcrowding, nutritional deficiencies, black-out conditions and evacuation" (M. Guardian, Oct. 8.)

### Our Moral Purpose

THE war, said Mr. Eden on Sep. 26, has done one good thing for us: it has restored to us our moral purpose.

Yet the personnel of the new coal-control will be inadequate to its task, says The Economist (Sep. 26) because the salaries are not high enough. Sir E. Graham-Little, protesting against the reluctance of the millers to produce a wholesome flour, concludes that "a strongly entrenched vested interest has achieved a degree of infiltration at the Ministry of Food which endangers... the impartiality of its policy." A famous firm of scientific instrument-makers absolutely refuses to disclose its costs on a contract of 2 millions.

The Church, says Sir Stafford Cripps, has settled down to an easy acceptance of society as it is; it has become part and parcel of our existing civilization with little apparent regard for how far that way of life accords with Christ's teaching or the will of God. On the other hand, Lord Halifax tells us that "the real issue for us is whether Christianity and all that it means is to survive." A queer sentiment from a Christian, who is committed to the belief that Christ is the same yesterday, today, and for ever.

# The Emancipation of Indian Women

ON July 21 of this year I was surprised to find in the Evening Standard an article by the Bombay correspondent of that paper entitled "We Must Win India's Women."

This was the first recognition I had seen in the British press of a fact well enough known in India—that women's movement in that country.

Hitherto the general direction of propaganda here (for which missionaries as a whole are almost as much to blame as anyone else) has been to represent all Indian women as slaves of a corrupt social system. At last, however, the political crisis in India is making us face realities, however slowly.

The Evening Standard correspondent pointed out that the names of many women were already "household words throughout India." They were "a big force in political and social affairs," in spite of the high percentage of illiteracy among Indian women. Though only 5,000,000 women are enfranchised (about one tenth of the total electorate) the number of women in the legislatures has been remarkably high. In the Central Provinces Legislature there are eighty women, making a higher percentage than we could find anywhere, except in Russia and the United States.

THIS writer in the Evening Standard was concerned with obtaining the support of these women for the war. He notes that they do not back it "with unqualified energy and enthusiasm"—which I should call an understatement!

Their objects, he says, are primarily to rid India of illiteracy, child marriage, purdah (the veiling and seclusion of women) and inequality of pay. "And because they have believed these objectives will be more accessible in an independent India, they have tended to identify patriotism with nationalism."

I am not sure what this last sentence means, but I should like to couple with it the statement by the same writer that Indian women are realists. Perhaps that explains this identification of patriotism with nationalism.

The article ends significantly with a reference to a women's conference where Hindu, Moslem, Parsee, and Christian women met to discuss their problems. I have known many such conferences, and they typify the fundamental unity of India, to which such movements give practical expression.

THERE is very little "feminism" in India, because men and women

## Anarchist Philosophy

Anarchism: A Philosophy of Freedom. By Frederick Lohr. 48 Marchmont St., London, W.C.1. 2s.

The community ventures upon which pacifists have already entered and increasingly are inclined to enter with the object of discovering better ways of living, and of creating finer types of individual and social being, are forms of anarchism.

But it is not enough to follow the urge for a freer and fuller life. Man's understanding demands to know why the old life was wrong, and why a new life was necessary; he must produce a new philosophy.

Frederick Lohr is one of the young men in whose soul the contradictions inherent in our collapsing civilization, the clash between the demands of a merciless, mechanistic State and of the aspiring soul for freedom and joyous, exhilarating, socially creative labour, have produced convulsions, resulting in painful heart-searchings, in spiritual adventure, and in the acceptance of hard tasks which conflict with all the conventions.

These pages are the outcome of those convulsions. They reveal the author's discoveries, and his philosophical defence of them, which at root is a defence of freedom; but freedom disciplined by a knowledge of good and evil, of what increases the quality of life and what destroys life.

The "philosophy of freedom" is discussed under four heads: Synthesis, Ideology, Values, and Ethics, in that order. But I would recommend the reader to leave the first section to the last, by which time he will know what it is that the author is seeking to defend.

W.W.

## "The New Regimes"

My friend, Scott Bayliss, now acknowledges that the Nazis have: 1. revolutionized the economic and financial structure of Germany; 2. completely destroyed the capitalist controls of the old regime; and 3. are now in a position to use the resources of the nation for any purpose they may determine. At present they are using them for conquest, which, I think, Scott will agree had its origin in national despair.

What the Nazis will do when the war is over, should they still be in power, neither Scott Bayliss nor I knows, but what cannot be denied is that Hitler, unhindered by private capitalism, will have it in his power to solve Germany's and possibly, even, Europe's economic problems. That Hitler or any other dictator will solve the spiritual problem either of Germany or Europe, is highly improbable, for reasons which I give in "Which Way, Britain?" and need not repeat here.

WILFRED WELLOCK

are largely concerned with the same issues.

The abolition of child marriage, for example, has been a concern not only of women, but of all enlightened Indians. The demand for this reform long precedes the highly coloured and inaccurate pictures of child marriage drawn by Katherine Mayo.

In 1928 the Legislative Assembly passed the Sarda Act, with the intention of abolishing child marriage.

They passed it in spite of the opposition of the British Government and although all its nominated members (except one) in the Legislative Assembly voted against it. (Nearly a third of the members were at that time nominated by the Government, the rest being elected.) But as all executive power lay with the Government, the Act remained a dead letter—they never attempted seriously to operate it.

In the Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, and Indore similar acts had already been passed—and put into operation.

IN our own country the democratic franchise for adult males was followed by a long agitation for Women's Suffrage. In India there has been no such problem.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms gave a limited franchise to men, with powers to the new legislatures to remove the sex disqualifications themselves. At its first session the Legislative Council of Madras took this step. Bombay,

Bengal and the Punjab followed (the last without even a division). The United Provinces carried the measure unanimously. Equal franchise already existed in the Indian State of Travancore, and Mysore soon followed the same lead.

Until 1926 it was still impossible for women to become members of these Councils: they could only vote. But when, in that year, the British Government withdrew its ban on women as Council members, the Provincial Council of Assam immediately led the way in taking advantage of this new opportunity, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces following shortly after.

If today the franchise is unfair to Indian women, that is the result of our new constitution, drawn up in Whitehall; and neither the men nor the women of India can be blamed for it.

BUT it is in the Nationalist movement itself that Indian women have found, and expressed, their emancipation most effectively.

One has to realize the extent to which Congress is identified, not merely with the struggle for independence, but with social reform, and the realization of every social reformer in the country that without independence all their efforts can achieve very little.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford in his "Rebel India" describes (what I saw myself) the enormous part played by women in the civil disobedience movement in 1930. Women who had lived in purdah all their lives came out en masse to take their places in processions and demonstrations. They never returned to the old life. Brailsford, George Slocum, and others placed it on record at that time that if the civil disobedience campaign had accomplished nothing else, it had proved a landmark in the emancipation of Indian women. The further progress of that emancipation and of India's struggle for freedom are, in fact, inseparable.

Reginald Reynolds

## Non - Resistance or Non - Violent Resistance ?

To the Editor of Peace News

IN reply to the question raised by Mr. S. W. Randolph in the Sep. 4 issue, as to whether non-resistance or non-violent resistance is the right method, I would refer readers to E. Stanley Jones's "The Christ of the Mount" pp. 144-166, the section on "Reverence for the Personalities of our Enemies." The author distinguishes three ways for

"gaining righteous ends, apart from war: Passive Resistance, Civil Disobedience and the Method of Jesus. Passive resistance is the method of resistance by bearing passively imposed wrongs and penalties. Civil disobedience is the choosing of certain laws and regulations to disobey in order that... a larger end might be gained... The one is passive and personal, and the other is active and collective... The method of Jesus is different from either, and yet it sums up both and goes beyond each. It has within it the passive elements of the first and the active elements of the second, but it adds a third: an active offensive of love on a higher level... You must add an element, the vital element that may be lacking in each—the active and audacious offensive of love. Without this element the whole thing will fail. It is this plus that puts soul into it."

Mr. Jones's comments on Gandhi's movement, published in 1931, are particularly interesting today. He gives an example of "going the second mile" on the part of Christians among the Nagas of Assam, who, ordered by a British official to carry his loads for 15 miles, turned up again next day to carry them that day also.

DILYS O'BRIEN OWEN

15 Westminster Rd., Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Cheshire.

## A "Socialist Peace"

It is hard to believe that Mr. Engleheart is serious when he implies that he prefers capitalist war to what he understands by a "socialist peace." At least the latter would mean the saving of thousands of lives now being sacrificed to war.

And if, as seems apparent, the kings, priests, churches, homes, cottages, wayside inns etc. about which Mr. Engleheart romanticizes have exerted no effectual influence toward the prevention of war there would appear no alternative but to replace them if we are to maintain the integrity of our case against war. If on the other hand we are looking for peace whilst insisting on retaining the things which contribute nothing to its sustenance, we are in danger of being no more than a backwash in the tide of events.

To build the foundations of peace, some of our dreams must be shattered; but any sanitary inspector would enlighten Mr. Engleheart as to the necessity for building workers' hostels to replace cottages, and if in the fullness of time the workers feel the need of

roses round the (hostel) door, no-one will be more delighted than myself.

WM. E. RICHARDS.  
100 Longmore Av., New Barnet, Herts.  
Socialist Peace BB

I believe Mr. F. W. Engleheart jests when he suggests that he prefers a capitalist war to a socialist peace. I, not less than he, would abhor the communist arrangements which he enumerates.

However, he overlooks the millions done to death in the last war and also the many still amongst us for whom, as a result of wounds or other effects of the "evil thing," life has been for 25 years, not joyful, but exceedingly painful.

Today, I can only cry aloud: "We will put up with any system but, O God, save our youth."

H. W. DAVISON  
"Bushy House," Gressenhall, Norfolk.

## Civilization in Eastern Europe

When "Observer" (PN, Oct. 2) says that "civilization in Eastern Europe collapsed long ago", he dates this collapse from the Russian invasion of East Prussia in 1914. But Russian "atrocities" in Germany at that time belong to the same category of "atrocities" whose falsehood in the West Lord Ponsonby has so convincingly exposed. Still too many are still prone to believe in them in spite of evidence.

As regards the conduct of the Russian pre-revolutionary Army, an official investigation, carried out by order of the Governor of East Prussia and published by Dr. Fritz Gause, proved that most of the outrages attributed to the Russians in those months of occupation were untrue. Dr. Gause's book: "Die Russen in Ostpreussen, 1914-1915", published in Königsberg in 1931, can be seen at the British Museum, and witnesses to German official impartiality. As an eye-witness I cannot deny that many houses and property were destroyed and much hardship inflicted on the inhabitants; but these are inevitable in the ghastly business of war, and much was due to the nervousness of invading forces surrounded by a hostile population. Yet all the devastation of East Prussia has been surpassed by the deliberate horrors of the current war, as by those committed during the civil wars both in the East and the West. Possibly the origin of modern savagery is to be traced, in the sphere of international relations, to unbridled nationalist passions set loose by the treaties of 1918, and, in the sphere of inter-class relations, to the advent of militant communism.

G. BENNIGSEN  
6 Huntingdon Rd., Cambridge.

## Holton Beckering Festival

At Holton Beckering on Sunday, Oct. 4 the Harvest Home was held in the barn. The service was conducted by Henry Carter, whose moving address gave us much food for thought. I thought I saw dear Max Plozman there. Those wonderful eyes of his seemed to fill the barn. He was with us, of course he was; why, this was Max's new world: community, the soil, and a reverence for living; and some day this way of Max's will be everyone's way, and will supersede the arts of war.

PHYLLIS BROXHOLME

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.  
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:  
PPU HEADQUARTERS,  
Dick Sheppard House,  
6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

## COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1943

ALAN STANILAND

writes the second article on next year's annual general meeting of the PPU.

THE AGM arrangements approved by National Council for 1943 include two important changes in the method of election of National Council. The first is the adoption of proportional representation by the method called the single transferable vote.

Unfortunately there is too little space here to give a detailed account of the method of PR. It is a well-tried method, used before the war in most of those small countries which pacifists would regard as democratic models. There are no parties in the PPU, but it is believed that PR can ensure that the PPU Council is an accurate cross-section of the movement and contains representatives of all important minority opinions.

A good deal has been said at one time or another about the complications of PR. It is true that the method of counting is somewhat complicated, but that need worry no one but the Returning Officer at Headquarters.

## HOW IT WORKS

Instead of putting crosses against 20 names as before, voters will be asked to put 1 against the name of the candidate whom they feel it is most essential should be a member of Council, 2 against their next choice, and so on up to 20—or beyond 20 if they wish, though these low preferences are obviously unlikely to have much effect.

There is no trick about PR and the best result will be obtained by each voter simply expressing his genuine opinion by his voting. But that voters need not understand the details of PR does not mean that it is not a good thing that they should.

PR for parliamentary elections may again be an important issue, and if, as many people believe, it is the only fully democratic method of election, pacifists should be in a position to explain and discuss it. "The Case for Electoral Reform," by S. R. Daniels, 8s. 6d., is stocked by the PPU Bookshop and can be recommended. There are also two pamphlets published by the PR Society, which can be obtained from the PPU for 2d. post free.

In 1943, for the first time, any member will be able to vote, using his local group as a polling station. The detailed arrangements will be left to each group, which can appoint either a definite day, or an address at which members can call on two or three days or evenings during the election week, and cast their votes. All the papers will be sent to Dick Sheppard House for counting. Groups as such will not vote, but each group will automatically have a part in the election proportional to its active membership.

It should be noted that voting papers will not be supplied direct from Headquarters to individuals. Members who are not normal attenders at groups should discover from HQ their nearest secretary or contact member and let him know in advance of their desire to vote. The group secretary (or other person appointed as local returning officer) will have the duty of applying to HQ for a sufficient number of voting papers.

## PREPARATIONS

It will be realized that it will be difficult for HQ to estimate exactly how many members will wish to vote. Paper is scarce and we do not want Returning Officers to ask for large numbers of papers in excess of what they will actually need.

So, to all intending voters: Let your local secretary know by the middle of March if you want to vote.

There are one or two footnotes to add about applications for tickets and agendas. Each group is entitled to one copy of the agenda free but because of increased cost it has been decided to make a charge of 1s. for each individual ticket and agenda to cover cost and postage. Applicants for tickets must be PPU signatories. Next year, if you want to obtain a ticket, you must be sure that your pledge card is correctly filled. If you have any doubt, write and ask NOW, and if you move again let us know.

Please note our only address  
C. A. BROCK & Co. Ltd.  
79 SOUTHERN ROW, LONDON, W.10.  
For all Printing & Stationery

## 'STOP CAT-AND-MOUSE METHODS'

AS the Central Board for COs took a further step last week toward making widely known the facts about "cat-and-mouse" treatment of objectors, a protest against this form of persecution was made by "a magistrate obliged to order conscientious objectors to submit to medical examination or, in default, to commit them to terms of imprisonment."

The magistrate—in a letter to the New Statesman and Nation, signed "J.P."—also referred to "the even greater absurdity of sending to prison men who have been granted exemption from military service provided they accept other work of national importance."

"No one of the three magistrates concerned is a pacifist," added the letter. "But all of them felt it to be contrary to the public interest in Parliament and against the public interest to take the course imposed upon them and to send these acknowledged conscientious objectors to jail. What possible object is served by such action?"

### GIVES THE FACTS

"Already men are being sentenced three, four and five times. I am sure that this is not the will of Parliament or people." So writes Fenner Brockway, chairman of the CBCO, in a foreword to "Cat and Mouse," a 6d. pamphlet on this problem published by the Board last week. (Obtainable from the CBCO, 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1. 7d post free.)

Fenner Brockway recalls that, "during the last war, when more than a thousand COs were serving second, third, and fourth sentences in prison for what was essentially the one offence of refusal to obey military orders, the late Mrs. Henry Hobhouse wrote 'I appeal unto Caesar.'" He hopes that the present pamphlet will move the consciences of many as did her appeal. "I hope it will do more," he adds: "bring this practice, so abhorrent to all sense of justice, to an end."

To achieve this object the pamphlet needs—and deserves—a wide circulation. It provides an excellent and well documented survey of the problem as it appears in relation to different types of cases: those in the Army itself, those who refuse medical examination, conditionally registered objectors, conscripts for industry, and for firewatching.

### LESSON OF LAST WAR

The lesson of the last war is indicated, and Mr. Chamberlain's admission that "I think we found that it was both a useless and an exasperating waste of time and effort to force such people to act in a manner which was contrary to their principles" (made on May 4, 1939), is quoted.

This pamphlet should help to achieve that "knowledge of the facts and real understanding of the principles involved" which, as it says, "often form a half-way house toward avoiding or remedying a harsh or vindictive application of the letter of the law."

Fenner Brockway, chairman of the CBCO, has written over eighty letters to the national and provincial press on the subject of "cat-and-mouse" treatment of objectors and so far at least a dozen papers have printed his plea (which appeared in PN, Sep. 28).

### EX-TERRITORIAL OBJECTOR

Peter Douglas Webbe, of Claygate, Surrey, who joined the Territorials in

SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN  
PUBLIC LECTURE

Grove House 452 High Rd., Leyton,

Sunday, Oct. 18, 7.15 p.m.

Speaker: Kersley. Subject Art and Socialism  
Questions and Discussion

## THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

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A Just and Honourable  
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secured by the over-  
throw of Vested Inter-  
ests and Financial  
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UNITE WITH US

## NEWS OF C.O.s

1937 and rose to commissioned rank, appeared at the Fulham tribunal on Oct. 6. He had resigned his commission as a lieutenant last February after two-and-a-half years' active service in the Army.

"The War Office does not want a soldier who does not want to fight or kill," he said. "They want a man who in action is prepared to shoot people down. I am not. The decision of the Army Council was that my services should be dispensed with and I was called upon to resign."

Webbe, an assistant accountant with a dental firm, was exempted on condition that he undertook hospital dental work, land work, or civil defence.

### AIRMAN C.O.

Horace G. Alexander, leader of the Friends Ambulance Unit in India, has seen and is maintaining friendly contact with Bernard Wellsbury, the English CO who was taken to India and has been resisting service in the RAF there. The Air Minister has promised that Bernard Wellsbury shall be returned to this country as soon as circumstances allow. Captain Harold Balfour, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Air, has now agreed, by an exceptional concession, to refer the case to the Advisory Tribunal when Bernard Wellsbury is back in this country.

At Tottenham police court on Friday, Henry Flenley, of Palmers Green, who described himself as a Jehovah's Witness, was remanded to await an escort when charged with being an absentee from the Army.

## ACCOMMODATION

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED in pleasant house in N.W. London suburb. Bedroom and sitting-room. Box 547 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

BOMBED-OUT mother and daughter want urgently sitting-room and bedroom quiet area fairly near Birmingham. Daughter (book-keeper) available part-time clerical work. Roberts, 122 Metchley Lane, Harborne, Birmingham.

FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

PACIFIST, bachelor, 30, requires unfurnished flat, two rooms and kitchenette, Palmers Green or district, moderate rent. Write Box 387 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

PACIFIST HOSTEL for landworkers has accommodation for single men and married couple, wife to keep house for small number. Redgate, Wadhurst, Sussex.

YOUNG QUAKER family have bed-sitting room to let. Modern bungalow, ten minutes Ruislip Manor station. Meals if required. 39 Evelyn Av., Ruislip.

## EDUCATIONAL

KIDSTONES SCHOOL, Bishopdale, Leyburn, Yorks, now established as Educational Trust. Thus financial considerations need not debar your children from joining. Progressive methods. Fully qualified staff. Safe, healthy area. Home farm. Co-educational from 7 years.

LEARN to write and speak for peace and human brotherhood, harnessing artistic, imaginative, intuitive and intellectual gifts. Correspondence lessons 5s. each. (Also visit lessons 6s. and small classes, 1s. 6d. each). Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 82 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.8.

## LAND & COMMUNITY

AUTHOR, 49, bachelor, quick-witted, healthy, but easily tired, seeks admission civilized and friendly community. Would pay board and help a bit, but wants time and quiet room for own work. South preferred. Box 548 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

REFUGEE HOSTELS have vacancies for following staff having suitable exemptions:—  
TRAINED NURSE (experience with children)  
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(knowledge of French useful)  
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QUALIFIED AGRICULTURIST  
(Teaching experience useful)

Full particulars from International Commission  
67 Brook St., LONDON W.1.

## STUART MORRIS IN DEVON

Barnstaple.—Fri., Oct. 16. Forrester's Hall, at 7.0 p.m. P.P.U. Members only; at 8.15 p.m. Public Meeting.

Exeter.—Sat., Oct. 17. George's Unitarian Chapel at 3.15 p.m. P.P.U. Members only (followed by tea), at 6.0 p.m. Public Meeting.

Plymouth.—Sun., Oct. 18. Swarthmore, Mutley Plain at 3.0 p.m. Public Meeting—followed by Conference for P.P.U. Members only (over an informal cup of tea).

Note. These Meetings ("closed" or "open") are for ALL P.P.U. Members from ALL Groups within reach of each centre, and for ALL isolated P.P.U.-ites, too, unattached to any Group. Do come, and do give wide publicity to the Open Meetings.

Stuart Morris will address the public meetings on "The Realities of Peace-making."

## FAMINE NEWS

## Urgent Plea for Belgian Children

"The mortality among children in Belgium is now appalling, conditions being infinitely worse than a year ago. Probably the state of Belgium will soon be as bad as if not worse than that of Greece."

THIS is the conclusion of the Swedish Committee for the Relief of Belgian Children, whose report was quoted in The Times (Oct. 9.) It points out that in peace-time Belgium imports four-fifths of the wheat it uses for bread and a large part of its other foodstuffs. An investigation at the end of 1941 by Dr. Raoul Duthoit, head of the Medical Department for Public Assistance in Brussels, showed that only one out of five age-groups of children and young persons—the youngest—increased in weight over a period of a month. Since then conditions have deteriorated but no more trustworthy figures are available.

The Committee has used a fund of £30,000 in the relief of Belgian children, including the opening of an "Astrid Home" at Spa where parties of 100 children have each spent some weeks on a proper diet. This work is recognized as being quite inadequate and the funds are nearly exhausted. It expresses the hope that further and more adequate relief may be organized by the British and American Red Cross organizations, or some other bodies, as is being done for Greece. The Committee is sure that satisfactory guarantees can be obtained.

## FREEDOM'S PERIL

Freedom is in Peril. By Robert S. W. Pollard. Friends' Peace Committee, 4d.

In tracing freedom's peril through the maze of wartime legislation, the famous—and still operative—18B Regulation receives special mention and a number of safeguards to it are suggested.

That these are more or less "obvious" is the stronger reason for urging their acceptance. Clearly the threat to freedom is related to the reality of war; its safeguard lies in the vitality of democracy. "The Allied Powers talk much about freedom and Roosevelt's Four Freedoms have had wide publicity. Where is the enthusiasm for them?" Mr. Pollard asks a personal question.

H. P. FOWLER

### ADVISORY BUREAUX

Winchester District secretary now: Rev. C. H. Cole, "Parame," Paulsgrove, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hants.

Peterborough (Northants.)—now: L. Chipperfield, 109a Lincoln Rd., Peterborough.

Caerphilly (Glam.)—Miss L. M. Roberts

now: 10 Corbett Cres., Caerphilly, Glam.

a remarkable pamphlet

## RELIGION AND THE QUEST FOR PEACE

by George M. Ll. Davies

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SMALLHOLDING about 2 acres required. Sussex, Devon, or Cornwall; rent about £1 per week, with option to buy later. Write H. Russell, 103 Leander Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.

### LITERATURE, &c.

A NEW BOOK of pacifist verse "Blood and Sweat and Tears" by Ronald S. Mallone, introduction by Vera Brittain, 1s. 9d. post free; New Vision Publications, 47 Argyle Sq., W.C.1.

PEACEMONGERING AIDS. "Pioneering For World Brotherhood," 7d. "My Daily Bread," 2d. "Why the German Republic Fell," 1s. 3d. Price includes postage. E. Crawford, 27 St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

### MEETINGS, &c.

INDIA DEMANDS Independence Now! Demonstration—Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., W.C.1; Sunday, Oct. 25, at 3 p.m. India's Reply to Mr. Churchill. Organized by Committee of Indian Congressmen in Gt. Britain, 70 New Oxford St., W.C.1.

SYBIL MORRISON on "Freedom for India" 6.30 p.m. Oct. 25. Kingsley Hall Powis Rd., Bow, E.3.

THE HACKNEY GROUP invites you to a social and dance in aid of the Dick Sheppard House Fund, at Kingsley Hall, Bow, on Saturday, Oct. 24, 6.30 to 10 p.m. Tickets (including refreshments) 1s. 6d. from Secretary, 11 Powell Rd., London, E.5.

WATFORD, Friends' Meeting House, Derby Rd., Saturday, Oct. 17, 3.30 p.m. Communal Tea, followed by Patrick Figgis on "The Need for an Armistice." P.P.U. West Herts Region.

"WHAT CAN we do now?" Donald Port, Monday, Oct. 19, 7.30 p.m., at Lansbury House, (Headquarters N.W. Camberwell Labour Party), 41 Camberwell Grove, S.E.5 (one minute from Camberwell Green). Meetings there every following Monday. Peckham P.P.U.

### PERSONAL

ROY WALKER, sends greetings and thanks for over 100 telegrams and cards, 5s. and some chocolate. Latest sentences are 2 and 14 days normal diet and confined to cell, exercises with hospital patients.

WORKING PARTY has children's garments in hand; will group leaders who know of C.O.s' families in need, write, strictly confidentially? Walton, Station Rd., West Hagley, Stourbridge, Worcs.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

BACHELOR OFFERS home, small salary, return services. Small country house, large garden, every convenience, South Midlands. Give fullest details. Box 543 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

COMPANION-HELP wanted to share work of modern house; two children, pacifist household. Lake District. Box 546 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

HOME in country district for lady pacifist in return for household services. Box 541 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

HOUSEKEEPER urgently required for Forestry Unit of seven men. No laundry. Apply Strathwyre, Tintern, Chepstow.

INTELLIGENT, PROGRESSIVE, hard-working, domesticated married couple—one qualified teacher—or single man and woman, for modern co-educational home-school. Share teaching, house-work, general duties. Live communally. Please give ages, subjects, interest, experience. Box 549 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MARRIED COUPLE, for the duties of caretaker and caterer, required for large Meeting House. Apply by letter to Secretary, Friends' Meeting House, 6 Mount St., Manchester, 2.

REQUIRED, HOUSEKEEPER or couple small dairy farm. Devon. Fresh on country life. Immediate. Box 550 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

TWO DOMESTICATED WOMEN wanted to run medium house. Three in family and six boys during term. Good salary, own sitting-room with wireless. Mrs. Fawcett, Mark Ash, Leighton Park School, Reading.

WANTED AT ONCE: Girl to help with youngest pupils in co-educational boarding school. Apply Clarke, Dunhurst, Petersfield.

WANTED URGENTLY: help with domestic work and young children. Sherwood School Community. Epsom 9125.

### SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

C.O. ACCOUNTANT now on the land requires income tax problems and traders' accounts for spare time free consultation and advice. Box 551 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., conditionally exempt, requires "humanitarian" work; fully experienced cook; George Turner, 3 Telford Walk, Bristol, 5.

C.O. COUPLE, 26, seek joint post progressive school. Qualified experienced teacher, Int. B.Sc., M.R.S.T. Maths, science, music, general subjects. Experienced matron, good cook. Apply Box 552 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. exempt, single, age 38, educated, requires light work, representative, driver, etc. Glasgow preferred. Box 544 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. REQUIRES farm work. Married, 25, slight experience. Box 545 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., 19, requires land work or market gardening (preferably within 50 miles of Oxford). Willing worker. Box 515 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., 25, requires work in Essex; land (no experience), driving or clerical. Write Box 553 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O.s, 29, boy 4½, seek jointly: man land work (some exp.), wife housekeeper, gardening. Vegetarian preferred. Steiner, Yoga, crafts. Brinham, 39 Walton Well Rd., Oxford.

TWO C.O.s require agricultural employment; experience engineering, lorry, tractor driving. Anywhere. 85 Holmes Av., Hove Sussex.

### WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holiday or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Matlock. (Station: Ambergate: Tel. Ambergate 44).

LAKE DISTRICT: "Beck Allans," Grasmere. Vegetarian Guest House open all the year round for strenuous or restful holidays amid some of England's finest scenery. H. and C. water all bedrooms. Write: Isabel James. Phone: Grasmere 129.

WYE VALLEY, (6 miles Monmouth). Guests received in peaceful country house, in parkland of 150 acres. Run by Christian community. Terms, from £2.17s. 6d. Apply Lindors Settlement, St. Briavels, Glos.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES in the London Area who are C.O.s are asked to send their names and addresses to W. A. Coppin, junr., 130 Balfour Rd., Ilford.

GROUP MEDITATION (London), Yoga and Huxley theories. Active proponents, write Bragg, Merville, 105 Tulse Hill, S.W.2.

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